

TIMCHENKO, V.B.; NALIVAYKO, D.G.

Modification of vascular reactions of the skin in various functional conditions of the human organism. Vop. fiziol. no.7:62-68 '54.

(MLRA 8:1)

1. Institut fiziologii AN USSR. Kiyevskiy meditsinskiy institut.  
(CEREBRAL CORTEX, physiology,  
eff. on skin vasc. reactions)  
(SKIN, blood supply,  
vasc. reactions, eff. of cerebral cortex)

130 ✓ The effect of the intensity of stimulation on the balance between the processes of exhaustion and recovery. V. B. Timchenko (O. O. Bogomolets Physiol. Inst., Kiev) *Dokl. Akad. Nauk Ukr. R.S.R.* 1, No. 3, 59-63 (Russian summary, 63)(1955).--Prolonged expts. were performed upon 7 dogs to det. the effect of degree and duration of feeding dry toasted bread upon the secretory process of the parotid gland. Salivary secretion rate is in direct proportion to the intensity of food ingestion and persists to the moment the animal refuses further feeding. Hence, the faster the animal ingests the food the shorter is the period of salivary secretion. The time interval being the same, salivary secretion is proportional within some limits, to the intensity of the process of food ingestion and the total  $M$  of the saliva increases in like proportion. Levels of intensity of the nutritional stimulation determine the character of the curve of the  $N$  content of the saliva throughout the entire period of exptl. feeding, which in its turn very nearly corresponds to the work intensity exerted during the process of food ingestion. The results indicate that under conditions of prolonged (chronic) experimentation the salivary secretion apparatus of the dog is highly sensitive to the degree and intensity of nutritional stimulation.

B. S. Levine

KOSTYUK, P.G.; TIMCHENKO, V.B.

Characteristics of prolonged depolarization of the central  
branches of afferent fibers in the spinal cord of a frog.

Fiziol. zhur. 49 no.11:1369-1377 N '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut fiziologii imeni A.A. Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

TIMCHENKO, V. B. Cand Med Sci --~~x~~~~xxxx~~ (diss) "Intensity of ~~the~~  
Processes of the Recovery of the Salivary Gland During Various  
Moments of Secretory Activity and Rest." Kiev, 1957. 11 pp 20 cm.  
(Kiev Order of Labor Red Banner Medical Inst im Academician  
A. A. Bogomolets), 200 copies (KL, 27-57, 110)

80  
- 79 -

TIMCHENKO, V.B.

Development of exhaustion and restoration processes during various stages of prolonged secretion of the salivary gland. Fiziol.zhur. [Ukr.] 2 no.6:39-44 N-D '56. (MIRA 10:2)

1. Institut fiziologii imeni O.O.Bogomol'tsya Akademii nauk URSR, laboratoriya vishchoi nervovoi diyal'nosti i nervovoi trofiki.  
(SALIVARY GLANDS)

GAPON, M.S., inzh.; TIMCHENKO, V.I.

Machine for manufacturing springs with a continuous twist. Der.prom.  
9 no.10:21-22 0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kremenchugskiy derevoobrabatyvayushchiy kombinat.  
(Springs (Mechanism))

NOZDRINA, T.M.; ISMAILOV, M.G.; TIMCHENKO, V.I., aspirant;   
ABBASOV, Ya.M., aspirant; KOROSTELEVA, Z.G., entomolog;   
AGARKOV, V.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Brief reports. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.2:53-54  
P '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Agronom po zashchite rasteniy Khar'kovskogo rayona, (for Nozdrina).
  2. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut zashchity rasteniy, Kirovabad (for Ismailov).
  3. Ukrainskiy institut ovoshchevodstva i kartofelya, Khar'kov (for Timchenko).
  4. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut khlopkovodstva, Kirovabad, (for Abbasov).
  5. Tambovskiy entomofitouchastok, Sovkhoz "Komsomolets" (for Korosteleva).
  6. Kamenets-Podol'skiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut, Khmel'nitskaya obl. (for Agarkov).
- (Plants, Protection of)

~~TIMCHENKO, V.V., inzh.~~

Introducing the KST-1 hydraulic copying carriage. Mashinostroitel'  
no.10:20-22 0 '58. (MIRA 11:10)  
(Machine tools--Attachments)

AUTHOR: Timchenko, V.V., Engineer SOV-117-56-10-16/35

TITLE: The Introduction of the Hydrocopying KST-1 Tool Rest (Vne-dreniye gidrokopiroval'nogo supporta KST-1)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1958, Nr 10, pp 20 - 22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Introduction of the hydrocopying KST-1 tool rest encountered difficulties due to several defects. For the benefit of other plants the technological laboratory of the Odesskiy zavod imeni S.M. Kirova (Odessa Plant imeni S.M. Kirov) enumerates several defects and how they can be removed. In conclusion, the author presents 5 requirements which should be adhered to in the projection of copying machines. There are 3 photos and 2 diagrams.

1. Machine tools--Design

Card 1/1

TIMCHENKO, Ye.S.

Experience in pediatric medical service activities in Minsk.  
Pediatriia 42 no.6:57-58 Je'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Gorodskoy pediater Minska.

ACCESSION NR: AP4026139

S/0106/64/000/003/0022/0029

AUTHOR: Timchenko, Yu. G.

TITLE: Theory of single-cycle ferrite-diode shift registers

SOURCE: Elektrosvyaz', no. 3, 1964, 22-29

TOPIC TAGS: shift register, ferrite shift register, diode shift register, ferrite diode shift register, single cycle shift register

ABSTRACT: Flux reversals in a ferrite core by clock pulses and by capacitor discharge currents have usually been included in the analysis of a single-cycle shift register with a controlled capacitor discharge circuit. The transients accompanying the capacitor discharge flux reversal, never adequately studied, are investigated in the present article. The ferrite element is assumed to be a constant inductance for a certain time interval. The transient current in the ferrite element was theoretically found from an equivalent circuit of the ferrite-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4026139

diode cell and was also verified by an experiment with a VT-2 square-loop ferrite. Optimum parameters of the cell (equivalent resistance is independent of the number of shifted units) were found. It is inferred that: (1) If the number of turns in the magnetizing winding is reduced below its design value, the total time of the flux reversal will be shortened with a consequent slight charge reversal of the capacitor which does not cause any reverse flow of information; (2) If the single-cycle shift register is used as a ring scaler with  $n = 1$ , the resistor  $r_1$  in the diode circuit should be  $r_1 = 0$ ; if  $n > 1$ , the resistor  $r_2$  in the transistor-collector circuit should be  $r_2 = 0$ . Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 27 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 22Nov63

DATE ACQ: 17Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP, EC

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

TIMCHENKO, Yu. G.; ARAPENKOV, A.P.

Concerning the theory of selective <sup>RC</sup> transistor amplifiers.  
Elektrosviaz' 15 no.5:26-32 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)  
(Transistor amplifiers)

TIMCHENKO, Yu.G.

Contribution to the theory of single-cycle ferrite-diode shift registers.  
Elektrosviaz' 18 no.3:22-29 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

TIMCHENKO, Yu.N.

Using step-by-step switches for the identification of wires and  
cables. Priborostroenie no.8:23 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)  
(Electric instruments)

LUTSKYK, V.I., inzh.; TIMCHENKO, Yu.N., inzh.

Artem automatic multipoint electronic temperature regulator.

Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhnolog.prom. no.3:123-132 '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti.  
Rekomendovana kafedroy avtomatizatsii proizvodstvennykh  
protsessov.

(Temperature regulators)

TIMCHEV, L.; GEORGIEV, S.

Case of hemorrhagic fever with psychotic symptoms. Suvrem. med., Sofia  
8 no.6:87-91 1957.

1. Iz Terapevtichnogo otdelenie na gradskata bolnitsa; Khaskovo  
(Glaven lekar: Ag. Atanasov) i Okruzhnitsa psikhonevrologichen dispanser;  
Khaskovo (Glaven lekar: L. Timchev).

(EPIDEMIC HEMORRHAGIC FEVER, complications,  
psychosis (Bul))

(PSYCHOSES, etiology and pathogenesis,  
epidemic hemorrh. fever (Bul))

TIMCHEV, L. K.

A case of phenylpyruvic oligosaccharia. Nevropsikh. nevrokair 3  
no. 2:135-138 '64.

1. Psychoneurological Dispensary, Khaskovo (Chief Physician: L.  
Timchev).

MOSCOW AUTOMOBILE AND ROAD INSTITUTE IMENI V. M. MOLOTOV.

TIMCHINSKIY, D. L. -- "Investigation of the Reliability of Operation of the Bearings of the GAZ -51 Automobile Engine." Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Automobile and Road Institute imeni V. M. Molotov. Chair of "Exploitation of Automobile Transport." Moscow, 1955 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences.)

So; Knizhnaya Letopis' No 3, 1956

TIMCHISHIN, Ya.D. [Tymchyshyn, IA.D.]

Mineralogy of turf-bog iron ores in the Znosich deposit (Rovno  
Province). Visnyk L'viv.un. Ser.geol. no.1:127-133 '62.

(MIRA 16:7)

(Rovno Province--Iron ores)

KACHER, V.A.; TIMCHUK, A.I.; CHELOMBIT'KO, V.A.

A hard alloy for the rough boring of bushings. Avt. trakt. prom.  
no.12:6a-b D '53.

(MLRA 6:12)

(Tungsten alloys)

POTEYKO, A.D.; KARAS', L.M.; TIMCHUK, A.I.; EFSHTEYN, V.M.

Synthetic diamonds at the "Serp i Molot" Plant in Kharkov.  
Mashinostroitel' no.10:37-39 0 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

TIMCHUK, Aleksandr Ivanovich; TABACHNIKOV, Izrail' Zus'yevich; BONDAR', M.,  
redaktor; SAL'NIKOV, G., vedushchiy redaktor; NOVIK, A., tekhnicheskiy  
redaktor

[Pneumatic and hydraulic machine-tool attachments] Pnevmaticheskie  
i gidravlicheskie stanochnye prispособleniya. Kiev, Gos. izd-vo  
tekhn. lit-ry USSR, 1957. 225 p. (MLRA 10:4)  
(Machine tools--Attachments)

TROFIMOV, V.P.; TIMCHUK, B.I.

Heat transfer in molten metals during phase transformations under  
conditions of natural convection. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 6 no.5:29-33  
My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut teploi massoobmena AN BSSR, Minsk.  
(Heat--Transmission) (Liquid metal)

L 17140-63 EPR/EPF(c)/EWT(1)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS/ES(s)-2 AFFTC/  
ASD/SSD Ps-4/Pr-4/Pu-4/Pt-4 WW/JD/JG  
ACCESSION NR: AP3000441 S/0170/63/006/005/0029/0033

AUTHOR: Trofimov, V. P.; B. I. Timchuk

TITLE: Heat transfer in molten metals with phase transformations under natural convection

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 5, 1963, 29-33

TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer, molten metal, natural convection, phase transformations, solidification melting

ABSTRACT: Using Timchuk's apparatus (Fig. 1 of Enclosure 1) and assumptions (Timchuk, B. I., Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, no. 11, 1959), heat transfer between molten tin and lead and a crystallized crust under natural convection were investigated. The crust was formed on the surface of water-cooled hollow steel cylinders immersed in a bath of the molten metal. In the course of the experiments, which were carried out under stationary heat transfer conditions,  $\Delta(t_{\text{cr}})$ , the difference between the temperature of the molten metal and the crystallization point, varied between 60° and 40°C for lead and 40° and 25°C for tin. The results are generalized in equation (7) of Enclosure 2, which is valid for Gr between 1.7 x

Card 1/2

L 17140-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000441

$10^7$  and  $1.2 \times 10^9$  and for  $Pr$  between  $1.5 \times 10^{-2}$  and  $3.2 \times 10^{-2}$ , and hence can be used in solving many practical problems connected with the melting and hardening of metals. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 8 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teplo- i massoobmena AN BSSR, Minsk (Institute of Heat and Mass Transfer of the AN BSSR)

SUBMITTED: 19Dec62

DATE ACQ: 10Jun63

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 005

Card 2/4 *Y*

PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX																									
<p>Ca</p> <p>The agglomeration of pyritic slag and iron ore. G. P. Volkovitski and I. E. Tunchuk. <i>Tekhn. Prikl. Met.</i> 1940, No. 11-12, 7-8; <i>Khimi. Referat. Zhur.</i> 4, No. 7-8, 81(1941).—In expts. on a semiproduction scale, the charge was heated with a mixt. of coke-oven and blast-furnace gases. The av. content of S in the pyrite slag was 3.12%; nearly all S was present in the sulfide form. The addn. of 10% of pyrite slag to the charge did not prevent the formation of high-grade agglomerate. High-grade agglomerate was obtained by adding slag coarser than 5 mm., and by grinding the fuel before sintering. Addn. of 10% of pyrite slag produces an agglomerate contg. not more than 0.04% S. W. R. Henn.</p>																									
<p>ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									
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<p>CA</p>													<p>Addition of manganese ore to the sinter layer. I. E. Turchuk. <i>Teoriya Prakt. Met.</i> 12, No. 7, 12-13 (1940).— In the sintering of Fe ore, optimum results are obtained by addn. of 4-5% of Mn. In plants which do not produce Bessemer pig Fe the Mn ore can be added to the sinter layer as a const. component. In plants which produce Bessemer pig Fe the open-hearth charge with an increased content of Mn must be produced without increasing the content of Mn in the Bessemer charge. W. R. Henn</p>												
<p>ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									
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TIKOLENKO, P. F.

34084. Karakulevodstvo tadzhikistana. Karakulevodstvo i <sup>1</sup>sverovodstvo,  
1949, No. 5, c. 24-26

SO: Knizhuaya, Letopis', Vol. 7, 1955

TIMCSAK, Istvan

On the Trabant and duroplast. Auto motor 14 no.1:11 Ja '61.

TIMDFEYEV, M.P.

35953 LAYKHTMAN, D.L. i TIMDFEYEV, M.P. turbulentnyy obmen V  
nizhnikh sloyakh atmosfery. trudy glav. geofiz. observatorii,  
vyp. 20, 1949, S. 7-15-bibliogr: 6 nazy.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

ACC NR: AP6032425

SOURCE CODE: UR/0103/66/000/009/0040/0047

AUTHOR: Liptser, R. Sh. (Moscow); Time, I. V. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Solving the problems of dual-mode control with continuous time

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, no. 9, 1966, 40-47

TOPIC TAGS: dual mode control, automatic control system, automatic control R and D

ABSTRACT: A class is considered of dual-mode control systems describable by:

$\dot{x}_t = a(x_t, u_t, \mu, t) + b_1(x_t, u_t, \mu, t)\xi_t$ , where  $x_t$  - plant output variable inaccessible for observation,  $x_0$  - initial value (random, with specified distribution),  $y_t$  - observable quantity,  $\mu$  - unknown constant parameter,  $u_t$  - control,  $a, \varphi, b_1, b_2$  - known functions. Noise  $\xi_t$  affects the plant; noise  $\eta_t$ , the

Card 1/2

UDC: 62-502



ACC NR: AP6030080

SOURCE CODE: UR/0362/66/002/008/0814/0819

AUTHOR: Gurvich, A. S.; Time, N. S.

ORG: Institute of the Physics of the Atmosphere, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut fiziki atmosfery Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: On absorption and blackbody temperature variations of the atmosphere

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 2, no. 8, 1966, 814-819

TOPIC TAGS: <sup>light</sup>absorption, <sup>optic</sup>blackbody, blackbody temperature, atmosphere, <sup>atmospheric</sup>humidity, ~~atmospheric water vapor~~

ABSTRACT: The paper presents the results of calculations of absorption and blackbody temperature variations of the atmosphere for zenith observations at the 1.35-cm wavelength. The calculations are made using the published statistical characteristics of the atmosphere, i.e., mean profiles and correlation matrixes of vertical temperature and humidity structures. Results of calculations for the mean temperature and humidity profiles are compared with the calculations which use the standard distributions of humidity and temperature. The accuracy of the determination of the total water vapor from the blackbody temperature is used as a criterion of comparison. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas, 1 table, and 1 figure. [CS]

SUB CODE: 0820/SUBM DATE: 005/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1

UDC: 551.521.32

TIME, V.A., inzh.

Reverse water hammer in the suction pipes of Kaplan turbines.  
Elek. sta. 31 no.3:17-25 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Turbines)

TIME, V.A., inzh.

Selection of a flywheel moment for a generator is driven  
by a hydraulic turbine. Elek.sta. 31 no.5:38-40  
My '60. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Turbogenerators)

KOROTOV, S.Ya.; VYRODOV, V.A.; TIME, Ye.V.

Recovery of acetic acid from vapor and gas products by means  
of hot water. *Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom.* 13 no.6:3-5 '60.  
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy lesotekhnicheskiy institut.  
(Acetic acid) (Wood--Chemistry)

Agriculture

RUMANIA

SAMOCHIS, B., Engineer, Agricultural Experiment Station (Statiunea experimentală agricolă) Turda; TIMEN, I., Engineer; GIERGIA, I., Engineer; and MAN, Em., Engineer, Institute of Agronomy (Institutul agronomic) Cluj.

"Method of Compensating Cooperative Farm Workers with a Share of the Produced Hay"

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medicina Veterinara, Vol 16, No. 6, June 1966; pp 48-55

Abstract: Review of 1963 and 1964 hay and milk production in various co-operatives in the region of Cluj; during various Spring and Summer pasture seasons and Fall and Winter (stable) months; showing optimal divisions of hay for overall motivation and improvement of production at the same time; about 1/3 of the hay is so used; 5 tables, 2 graphs.

KOCHEGAROV, A.A., kand. med. nauk; TIMEN, L.Ya.

Complications in internal organs of patients with fractures of  
tubular and pelvic bones. Sov. med. 28 no.4:111-115 Ap '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Klinika obshchey khirurgii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN  
SSSR prof. V.I. Struchkov) lechebnogo fakul'teta I Moskovskogo  
ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

*Timen Ya. E.*

USSR/ Microbiology. Medical and Veterinary Microbiology. F-5

Abs Jour: Referat Zh. Biol., No 6, 25 March, 1957, 21986

Author : Kapnik, G.M., Kapnik, L.I., Timen, Ya.E.

Inst

Title : Preliminary Data on the Development of Bacterial Transmission in Typhus-Paratyphus Diseases.

Orig Pub: Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiologiy, 1956, No 8, 77-83

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

-25-

KHEYFETS, L.B.; KILESSO, V.A.; KAPIAN, A.Ye.; GURALEVICH, G.S.; TIMEN, Ya.Ye.;  
SKROZNIKOVA, A.V.; GUSEVA, Yu. I.

Epidemiological results of an investigation of polyvaccine. Zhur. mikrobiol.  
epid. i immun. 29 no.10:44-48 0 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(VACCINES AND VACCINATION,  
typhoid paratyphoid-dysenterial polyvaccines, field re-  
sults (Rus))

(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, prev. & control,  
same)

(TYPHOID FEVER, prev. & control,  
same)

(PARATYPHOID FEVER, prev. & control,  
same)

TIMEN, Ya.Ye.

[Epidemiological significance of laboratory methods of diagnosis  
in typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, and the carrying of bacteria]  
Epidemiologicheskoe znachenie laboratornykh metodov diagnostiki  
briushnogo tifa, paratifov i bakterionositel'stva. Moskva, Medgiz,  
1958. 119 p. (MIRA 11:9)

(TYPHOID FEVER)  
(PARATYPHOID FEVER)

KAPNIK, G.M.; KAPNIK, L.I.; TIMEN, Ya.Ye.

Preliminary data on the development of bacterial carriage in the  
typhoid-paratyphoid diseases. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 27  
no.8:77-83 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz Infektsionnoy gorodksoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.1 i  
Moskovskogo instituta vaksin i syvorotok imeni I.I.Mechnikova.

(TYPHOID FEVER,

bact. carriage in convalescence (Rus))

(PARATYPHOID FEVERS,

same)

TIMEN, Ya.Ye.

Meeting of the Coordinating Commission on the Results of Research  
Work of the Institutes of Vaccines and Sera in 1960. Zhur.mikrobiol.  
epid.i immun. 33 no.5:151-152 My '62. (MIRA 15:8)  
(VACCINES--RESEARCH)

GINZBURG-KALININA, S.I.; TIMEN, Ya.Ye.; TENDETNIK, Yu.Ya.; PRYAMUKHINA,  
N.S.; VAKARINA, Ye.F.

Formation of immunological reactions in experimental typhoid fever  
carrier state in rabbits. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no. 8:  
14-19 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova.

TIMEN, Ya.Ye.

Use of the Vi-agglutination reaction for the detection of carriers  
of typhoid bacteria. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid i immun. 31 no.6:19-22  
Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova.  
(TYPHOID FEVER--DIAGNOSIS--AGGLUTINATION REACTION)

KADEN, M.M.; TIMEN, Ya.Ye.; MOROZOVA, M.M.; SHIGANOVA, V.L.; BUTUZOVA, L.P.

Effect of antibiotic therapy on the clinical course and immunological reactivity of the organism of patients with typhoid and paratyphoid fevers. Antibiotiki 6 no.1:50-54 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok imeni I.I.Mechnikova i 2-ya klinicheskaya gorodskaya infektsionnaya bol'nitsa.  
(CHLOROMYCETIN) (TYPHOID FEVER) (PARATYPHOID FEVERS)

KILESSO, V.A.; TIMEN, Ya.Ye.

Improvement in the epidemiological diagnosis of typhoid fever.

Zhur. mikrobiol., epidem. i immun. 27 no.3:34-37 Mr' 56.

(MLRA 9:7)

1. Iz Moskovskogo ins.tituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova.  
(TYPHOID FEVER, diagnosis,  
immunol. technic (Rus))

TIMEN, Ye.Ye.

Methods for the reproduction of an experimental carrier condition  
for typhoid bacteria. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 31 no.1:101-  
105 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova.  
(TYPHOID FEVER transmission)

TIMENOV, A.

Experience in building silos in Omsk Province. Sel'. stroi. 10  
no.7:3-4 J1'55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Inzhener Omskogo oblastnogo upravleniya po stroitel'stvu v  
kolkhozakh  
(Omsk Province--Silos)

TRANKAYS, I.

Bee Culture-Stalingrad Province

"Increasing and stabilizing honey gathering." Pchelovodstvo, 29, No. 5. 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 195<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>, Uncl.

TIMENSKAYA, I.

Bee Culture - Stalingrad Province

Increasing and stabilizing honey gathering Pchelovodstvo 29, no. 5, May 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 195<sup>2</sup><sub>3</sub>, Uncl.

BEREZIN, V.L.; RASHCHEPKIN, K.Ye.; TIMERBAYEV, N.Sh.; YASIN, E.M.;  
SULTANMIRATOV, Kh.F.; GUMEROV, A.G.; ZAKHAROV, I.Ya.

Experimental study of tension state of a pipeline during  
capital repair. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.10:  
89-91 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut.

RASHCHEPKIN, K. Ye.; SULTANMURATOV, Kh. F.; TIMERBAYEV, N. Sh.; RAMEYEV,  
M. K.

Investigating the operation of the vertical screw pumps of the  
UIM-14 machine for applying protective coatings. Transp i khran  
nefti no. 11:6-11 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po transportu i khraneniyu  
nefti i nefteproduktov.

RASHCHEPKIN, K.Ye.; BARCHAN, N.I.; TIMERBAYEV, N.Sh.

Mechanized removal of protective coatings from pipelines. <sup>Trudy</sup>  
NII Transneft' no.1:295-303 '61. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Pipelines) (Protective coatings)

ZUBAIROV, D.M.; REPEYKOV, A.V.; TIMERBAYEV, V.N.

Wetting of vascular endothelium. Fiziol. zhur. 49 no.1:  
85-91 Ja '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. From the Department of Pharmacology, Medical Institute,  
Kazan.

ZUBAIROV, D.M.; POLETAYEV, G.I.; TIMERBAYEV, V.N.

Relation of blood coagulation to the electrical potential of the  
blood vessel wall. Fiziol. zhur. 50 no.2:220-224 7 '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Fiziologicheskiy otдел Tsentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy  
laboratorii Gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta, Kazan'.

MARKHININ, Ye.K.; SIRIN, A.N.; TIMERBAYEVA, K.M.; TOKAREV, P.I.;  
MAKHORKIN, I.F., red.

[Volcanoes of Kamchatka and the Kurile Islands] Vulkany  
Kamchatki i Kuril'skikh ostrovov. Petropavlovsk-  
Kamchatskii, Knizhnaia red. "Kamchatskaia pravda," 1959. 85 p.  
(MIRA 17:4)

TIMERBAYEVA, K.M.

Petrochemical peculiarities of late volcanism. Vest. AN SSSR 32 no.5:  
112 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Rocks, Igneous)

MARKHININ, Ye.K.; BASHARINA, L.A.; BORISOV, O.G.; BORISOVA, V.N.; PUGACH, V.B.;  
TIMERBAYEVA, K.M.; TOKAREV, P.I.

Study of the state of volcanoes of the Klyuchevskaya group and the  
Sheveluch Volcano in 1958-59. Biul.Vulk.sta. no.31:3-16 '61.

(Kamchatka--Volcanoes)

(MIRA 15:2)

MARKHININ, Ye.K.; SIRIN, A.N.; TIMERBAYEVA, K.M.; TOKAREV, P.I.

Geographic zoning of Kamchatka and the Kurile Islands based on  
the occurrence of volcanoes. Biul. Vulk. sta. no.32:52-70 '62.  
(MIRA 15:10)

(Kamchatka--Volcanoes) (Kurile Islands--Volcanoes)

RUDICH, K.N.; SIRIN, A.N.; TIMERBAYEVA, K.M.

State of the Ploskiy Tolbachik Volcano in August 1961. Bul.  
Vulk. sta. no.32:20-23 '62. (MIRA 15:10)  
(Tolbachik Volcano)

MARENINA, T.Yu.; SIRIN, A.N.; TIMERBAYEVA, K.M.

Koryak volcano of Kamchatka. Trudy Lab.vulk. no.22:67-130 '62.  
(MIRA 16:1)

(Koryak Volcano)

SIRIN, A.M.; TIMERBAYEVA, K.M.

Eruption of the Koryak volcano at the beginning of 1957.  
Bul. Vulk. sta. no. 28;3-20 '59. (MIRA 13:12)  
(Koryak volcano)

TIMEREAYEVA, K.M.

Extrusive domes of the Bol'shaya Udina volcano. Trudy Lab.vulk.  
no.21:33-44 '62. (MIRA 15:4)  
(Bol'shaya Udina volcano)

S/030/62/000/006/007/007  
I023/I223

AUTHOR: Timerbayeva, K.M.

TITLE: Petrochemical feature of young vulcanism

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Vestnik, no.6, 1962, 112

TEXT: A symposium on the subject of "Structure and Development of the Earth" took place in Moscow on 22-24 of March. The symposium was organized by the Scientific Council and the Vulcanological Laboratory of the Siberian section, Academy of Sciences USSR and was dedicated to the memory of academician A.M. Zavaritskiy, who died ten years ago. The works of several participants are briefly mentioned. The next symposium will deal with problems of the formation of useful minerals of volcanic origin.

Card 1/1

TIMERBULATOV, M.G.

Rotor machine for hydroabrasive wear tests of metals. Zav. lab.  
30 no.1:95-97 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i  
mashinostroyeniya.

TIMERBULATOVA, M.I.; KHRISTOPOROV, B.S.

Use of complex compounds in mineral analysis. Report No.1:  
Determination of copper of "active" sulfides. Zhur. anal.  
khim. 19 no.8:989-992 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Gornometallurgicheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR,  
Novosibirsk.

TIMERBULATOV, M.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; BOCHARNIKOV, N.F., kand. tekhn.

Corrosion and cavitation resistance of some copper alloys.

Trudy TSNIITMASH 92:332-346 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

(Copper alloys--Corrosion) (Mechanical wear)

TIMERBULATOV, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAVUKOV, V.P., inzh.

Use of electric spark hardening to increase the erosion  
resistance of steel of steam turbine blades.

Energomashinostroenie 7 no.4:32-34, 40 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Steam turbines) (Steel--Hardening)

129-10-3/12

AUTHOR: Timerbulatov, M.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences.

TITLE: Corrosion stability of metals used in the production of components of hydraulic turbines. (Korroziionnaya stoykost metallov dlya detaley gidroturbin)

PERIODICAL: "Metallovedeniye i Obrabotka Metallov" (Metallurgy and Metal Treatment), 1957, No.10, pp.12-18 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: This paper contains a part of the results of extensive investigation of metals for hydraulic turbines carried out by TsNII TMASH, under the guidance of Candidate of Technical Sciences I.R. Kryanin. The corrosion stability results are described which were obtained for the steel 18AГCЛ after various heat treatments, for the steel 18AГCЛ with additions of Ni and P, for the steel 20ГCЛ taken from various sections of large castings of blades, for industrial and laboratory castings of the stainless steel 20X13HЛ, for high strength spheroidal iron and of welded joints of this iron. The corrosion stability was measured in running water by means of a spindle type test apparatus developed by TsNII TMASH and described by Timerbulatov, M.G. (1). Ground plates of 100x20x4 mm were pressed between two textolite discs in packets containing 12 specimens; the linear speed of movement of the specimens in tap water was about 32 m/min. During each day of the tests,

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129-10-3/12

Corrosion stability of metals used in the production of components of hydraulic turbines. (Cont.)

the packets were made to rotate for 12 hours whilst during the remaining time, they were placed into a tank with stationary water. After ending the tests, the corrosion products were removed by cathodic treatment in an alkaline solution. The compositions of the tested steels are given in Table 1, p.13. Table 2, p.14, gives loss in weight, g/dm<sup>2</sup>, during 90 days for specimens of the steel 20ГЦЛ cut from various sections of a blade of a turbine of the Kuybishev Hydraulic Power Station (Kuybishevskiy GES). Table 3, p.14, gives the corrosion data in running water for the steel 20Х15НЛ; Figs. 1 and 2 give the influence on the corrosion of heat treatment for the steel 18ДГЦЛ; Fig. 5 gives the corrosion of spheroidal iron and of weld joints of such iron in running water as a function of time; Fig. 8 gives the same relations for magnesium-inoculated cast iron and for steel inside a moist, aggressive atmosphere; Fig. 7 gives a comparison of the corrosion speeds of steels and high strength cast iron in running water for a testing time of 90 days. It was found that the corrosion stability of the steel 18ДГЦЛ in running water has practically not been affected at all by the heat treatment. From the point of view

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129-10-3/12

Corrosion stability of metals used in the production of components of hydraulic turbines. (Cont.)

stability, the following heat treatment is recommended for these steels: annealing at 900 C, normalising at 900-930 C followed by cooling in air and tempering at 500 - 600 C. High strength, spheroidal iron corrodes 40 - 50% faster in running water than the steels 20ГГЛ and 18АГГЛ; appreciable differences are observed for the intensity of the corrosion of cast iron and the steel "3" when making comparative tests in an aggressive atmosphere. The presence of a welded joint which is near in composition and structure to that of the base metal does not bring about a reduction of the corrosion stability of spheroidal iron in running water and in an aggressive atmosphere. The non-uniformity of the structure of industrially-produced castings of the stainless steel 20Х13НЛ has an appreciable influence on its corrosion stability.

There are 8 figures, 3 tables and 5 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIITMASH.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

TIMERBULATOV, N. V.

"Investigation of the Effect of Various Machining Methods on the Corrosion of Steel."  
Sub 29 Oct 51, Central Sci Res Inst of Technology and Machine Building (TsNIIMash)

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

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26.2122

E194/E435

AUTHORS: Timerbulatov, M.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences  
and Savukov, V.P., Engineer

TITLE: Increasing the Erosion Resistance of Steam Turbine  
Blade Steels by Electric Spark Reinforcement

PERIODICAL: Energomashinostroyeniye, 1961, No.4, pp.32-34 and 40

TEXT: There is evidence that erosion of the inlet edges of blades of the last stages of the low pressure cylinders of steam turbines operating in wet steam is of a cavitation nature. It is considered that erosion is much affected by high frequency break-away of water from the blade surface due to the high speed of rotation. Previous work has demonstrated the possibility of improving the cavitation resistance of steels by electric spark treatment. Accordingly, tests were made with the improved equipment of TsNIITMASH, MAC-2M (IAS-2M), which can be used to reinforce the surface of steel up to a depth of 0.1 to 1.5 mm at the rate of 10 cm<sup>2</sup>/min. The tests were made on steel 1X13 (1Kh13) which is used for steam turbine blades after hardening at 1050°C in oil and tempering at 680 to 740°C (hardness 187 - 217 HB). Five

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E194/E435

Increasing the Erosion ...

different electrode materials were used of the following analysis: ferro-chrome (70.3% Cr, 0.13% C, remainder Fe); T15K6 (79% WC, 15% TiC, 6% Co); BK 2 (VK2) (98% WC, 2% Co); Stellite No.1 (25.5% Cr, 61.7% Co, 7.14% W, 0.15% C, 0.75% Si, 0.85% Fe); nickelboron (11.54% B, 12.5% Al, 0.87% Si, 1.33% Fe, remainder Ni). During the process of electric spark treatment the short spark impulses cause melting of small areas of the electrode and of the treated product accompanied by some vapourization. Electrode material is transferred to the product surface and mixes with the metal forming an alloyed surface layer. The process is accompanied by the absorption of nitrogen and the formation of nitrides. Photo-micrographs of reinforced steels show an upper layer of reinforcement followed by a sub-layer and then the main metal. Fig.2 shows graphs of the micro-hardness in kg/mm<sup>2</sup> of these various layers plotted against depth in mm for the different electrodes which were: (1) nickelboron, (2) T15K6, (3) VK2, (4) FeCr, (5) Stellite No.1. Test results show that the electric spark treatment appreciably increases the ultimate strength and yield point but the relative elongation and section constriction

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Increasing the Erosion ...

are somewhat reduced. The results also showed that electric spark treatment reduces the impact strength of steel 1Kh13 by 8 to 22%. After prolonged shot treatment some of this loss of impact strength is recovered. The resistance to cavitation erosion was studied on a magnetostriction apparatus using tap water at a temperature of 25°C, and a vibrator frequency of 8100 c/s at an amplitude of 70 microns. The results are plotted as histograms in Fig.3 where the y axis gives loss of weight, the figures 600, 1100 and 1700 correspond to the watts of power in reinforcement and the columns are respectively, Without Reinforcement, FeCr, Stellite, NiB, VK2 and T15K6 - FeCr and T15K6 - FeCr and T15K6. It will be seen that with electrodes T15K6 and 600 W power conditions the cavitation resistance increases by a factor of 8.6 and for ferrochrome by a factor of 4.4. The other electrodes tested gave results of the same order. The loss of weight with the more severe conditions of reinforcement is appreciably greater than when the wattage is low, partly as a result of scaling and partly because of reduction of hardness. Short term tests show that the scale is removed quickly and thereafter the rate of loss

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Increasing the Erosion ...

of weight is slower. The influence of electric spark treatment on the corrosion resistance of steel 1Kh13 was determined in tests in water containing 750 mg/litre of Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and NaCl at 100°C. The spark treatment had practically no influence on the corrosion resistance. The advisability of using electric spark treatment for protecting individual parts depends not only on the strength of the surface layer but on the influence of the cavitation erosion action under the given service conditions. For parts subject to very intense action this method of protection may be short lived because once the protective layer is removed the base metal wears as usual. On the other hand, if the cavitation conditions are moderate, electric spark treatment is very effective and this is particularly true of blades in the last stages of steam turbines. Under service conditions in the blades of a turbine type BKT-100 (VKT-100) this method gave good results and the use of electrodes T15K6 gave the best results. Compared with other methods of improving the resistance to erosion, electric spark reinforcement is simple and cheap as it does not employ deficit materials and does not distort the blades. The treatment can be repeated without dismantling the blades. It

Card 4/6

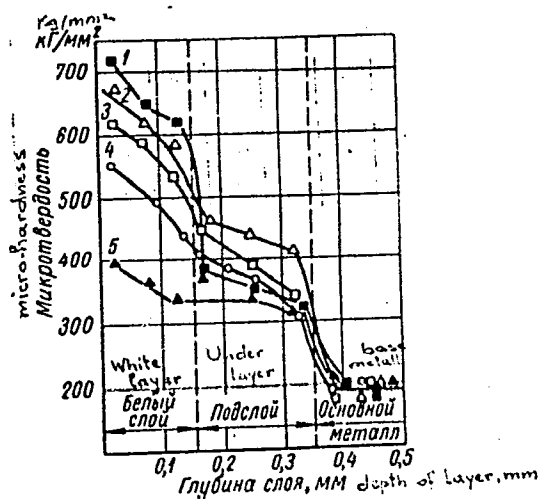
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14/61/000/004/005/006  
E194/E435

Increasing the Erosion ...

is expected that as techniques improve, still better results will be obtained. There are 4 figures, 5 tables and 8 Soviet references.

Fig.2.



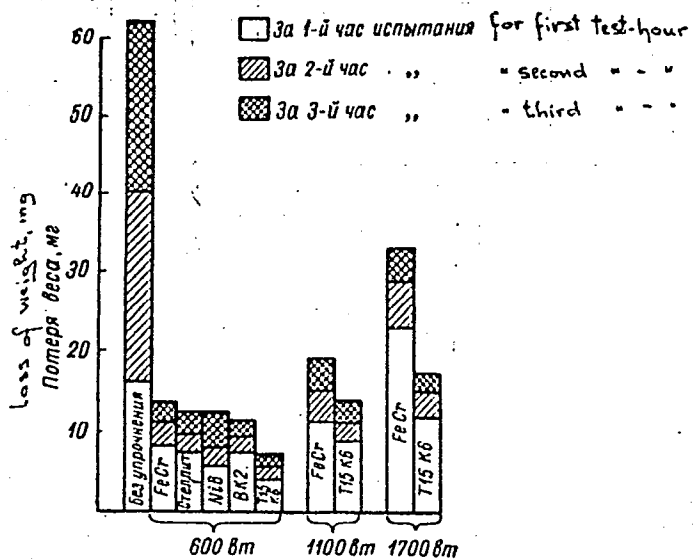
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E194/E435

Fig.3.



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77154  
90V/129-60-1-2/22

AUTHORS: Timerbulatov, M. G., Bocharnikov, N. F. (Candidates of Technical Sciences)

TITLE: Cavitation Resistance of Copper-Base Alloys

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1960, Nr 1, pp 5-10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Copper-base alloys have found wide application in the production of hydraulic press valves. The authors investigated the cavitation resistance of 11 cast and pressed Cu-alloy specimens some of which were heat treated. Tests were conducted by means of a magnetostriction oscillator in water at 25° C. The frequency of oscillations was 8,300 cycles, their amplitude 60 mu. The mean value of weight losses during the tests serves as a characteristic of cavitation resistance. For aged beryllium bronze Br. B 2 (Be-2%) the correlation between cavitation resistance and hardness was found to be similar to that of high-chromium steels. Resistance of

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Cavitation Resistance of Copper-Base Alloys

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brass LK 80-3L (Cu—79 to 81%; Si—2.5 to 4.5%) and bronze Br. AZh9-4 (Al—9%, Fe—4%) proved much higher than the authors had originally assumed on the basis of their hardness. Mechanical properties:

Alloy	Tensile strength kg/mm <sup>2</sup>	Elongation %	Brinnell Hardness
Brass LK 80-3L (cast	41.3	32.1	127
Al-Fe Bronze Br. AZh9-4 (cast)	56.4	27.6	128
Al-Fe Bronze Br. AZh9-4 (press forged)	58.1	43.2	141
Beryllium bronze Br. B 2 (cast)	-	-	185

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Cavitation Resistance of Copper-Base Alloys

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The authors believe that the resistance to cavitation of alloys is primarily determined by the following factors: (1) resistance of microvolumes to the breaking away effect of cavitation; (2) mechanical properties; (3) distribution of basic structural constituents; and (4) cavitation resistance of dispersed strengthening phases. Therefore, they conclude that cavitation resistance is enhanced by: (1) Transition of single-phase alpha structure to a two-phase alpha + beta structure and greater uniformity in the distribution of the beta-phase in the alpha-constituent; the greater the dispersion and uniformity of distribution of the strengthening phase, the higher the resistance to cavitation. (2) Formation of areas based on the intermetallic phase in the structure. Cavitation resistance is impaired by: (1) coagulation of the strengthening phase; and (2) formation of a phase with very low-strength properties. Cast and press forged Br. AZh 9-4 bronze has a rather high cavitation resistance. LK 80-3L brass is beneficially influenced by silicon additions in quantities up to 4.2%. The cavitation resistance of cast bronze Br. B 2

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Cavitation Resistance of Copper-Base Alloys

77154

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specimens was considerably improved by quenching in water from 800° C and aging at 350° C. The authors recommend the use of a magnetostriction oscillator as an auxiliary method of studying structural characteristics of metals and alloys. There are 5 figures; 1 table; and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machine Construction (TsNIITMASH)

Card 4/4

KRYANIN, I.R., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TIMERBULATOV, M.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BABUSHKINA, G.I., inzhener.

Investigating the cavitation resistance of steels used for hydro-turbine blades. [Trudy] TSNII TMASH no.77:147-158 '55.(MIRA 9:7)  
(Blades--Testing) (Cavitation)

BABUSHKINA, G.I., inzh.; KRYANIN, I.R., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.;  
TIMERBULATOV, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Resistance of steel to cavitation fracture depending on  
the homogeneity of structure and mechanical features.  
[Trudy] TSNIITMASH 100:293-310 '59. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Hydraulic turbines--Corrosion)

1. metal alloy, m...

Card 4/9

THEORY OF CORROSION OF METALS	507/555
Metallurgy of corrosion-resistant alloys	
(Interpretation and Stress Corrosion of Metals) Moscow, Metallurg, 1960.	
508 p. 3,000 copies printed.	
Ed.: I.A. Levin, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House:	
I.I. Ivanchenko, Engineer Tech. Ed.: V.D. Klyukin, Engineer Ed. for	
Reviewers on Metallurgy and Instrument Making (Moscow):	
(Moscow): Editorial Board: I.A. Levin, Candidate of Technical Sciences,	
(Moscow); V.P. Baklanov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, V.M. Klyukin,	
Candidate of Technical Sciences, and A.V. Tsvetkovsky, Candidate of Technical	
Sciences.	
FOREWORD: This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel concerned	
with problems of corrosion of metals.	
CONTENTS: The collection contains discussions of intermetallic corrosion of	
metals, stress corrosion of various alloys, low-alloy and stainless	
steels, and light-weight and nonferrous alloys. The intermetallic corrosion	
various composition and systems to corrosion under certain conditions is discussed	
and the nature of corrosion and corrosion cracking is analyzed. No personalities	
are mentioned. Most of the articles are accompanied by bibliographic references,	
the majority of which are Soviet.	
Garbuz, L. Ya., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and K.A. Troshchinsky,	
Doctor, Method of Determining the Tendency of Stainless Steels	
Toward Intermetallic Corrosion	162
III. STRESS CORROSION OF STAINLESS STEELS	
Sychevskiy, A.V., Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Professor, and	
V.M. Klyukin, Senior Scientific Worker, Candidate of Technical	
Sciences. The Role of Electrochemical Factors in the Process of	
Corrosion Cracking of Austenitic Steels	178
Uzun, D. I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and T.M. Klyukin,	
Senior Scientific Worker, Effect of Various Environments on the Stress	
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Shteynshtraym, E.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences (Dissertation). Stress	
Corrosion of Metals in Sulphur-Bearing Equipment	210
IV. STRESS CORROSION OF CARBON STEELS AND LOW-ALLOY STEELS	
Arbuzov, J.T., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Corrosion Cracking of High-	
Strength Steels	231
Kristal', M.M., Corrosion Cracking of Welding Equipment Made of Carbon	
Steel in Sodium Nitrate Solutions	251
Yakov, V.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences. The Effect of Hydrogen	
Diffusion of Steel on Its Embrittlement	257
A.O. Tsvetkovsky, R.A. Avdeyeva and V.I. Kuznetsov, Engineers, participated	
in this study prepared at the Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys	
(Moscow Steel Institute Lenin I.V. Stalin)	
Podkovy, O.D., Engineer, S.I. Volynov, D. I. Chernits, Candidates	
of Technical Sciences, and L.D. Zakharenko, Engineer, Cracking of	
Steam Valve Springs in Contact With Unstabilized Oxidizers and	
Ignited Gases	269

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*1* *IMERBULATOV* *11.5*  
TIMERBULATOV, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Corrosion resistance of metals for hydraulic turbine parts.  
Metalloved. i obr.met. no.10:12-18 0 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya.  
(Steel--Corrosion) (Hydraulic turbines--Corrosion)

**TIMERBULATOV, M.G.**

122-2-19/33

**AUTHORS:** Timerbulatov, M.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences,  
and Khromov, V.Ye., Engineer.

**TITLE:** The Resistance of Electrolytic Chromium Deposits against  
Failure by Cavitation (Soprotivlyayemost' elektroliticheskikh  
osadkov khroma kavitatsionnomu razrusneniyu)

**PERIODICAL:** Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1958, No.2, pp.56-58 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** The results of tests designed to study the cavitation  
resistance of chromium deposits as a function of the deposition  
procedure and of the hardness of the deposited layer are  
reported. The plating was carried out from a solution of  
200-250 gram per litre  $\text{CrO}_3$  and 1.8 - 2 g/litre  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ . The  
cavitation resistance was tested with a magnetostriction  
apparatus at a frequency of 8 000 c.p.s. and an amplitude of  
60  $\mu$ . A graph is given, derived from tests, for the surface  
micro-hardness as a function of plating conditions (Fig.2).  
Temperatures rising beyond 55 °C reduce the micro-hardness  
(at 67 °C) quickly from 1 200 to 6 000 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>. The current  
density has little effect. This region of rapidly falling  
hardness yields matt deposits due to porosity. Its resistance  
to cavitation is much higher than that of bright deposits,  
although such deposits are easier to run in. The type of

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The Resistance of Electrolytic Chromium Deposits against Failure by  
Cavitation

122-2-19/33

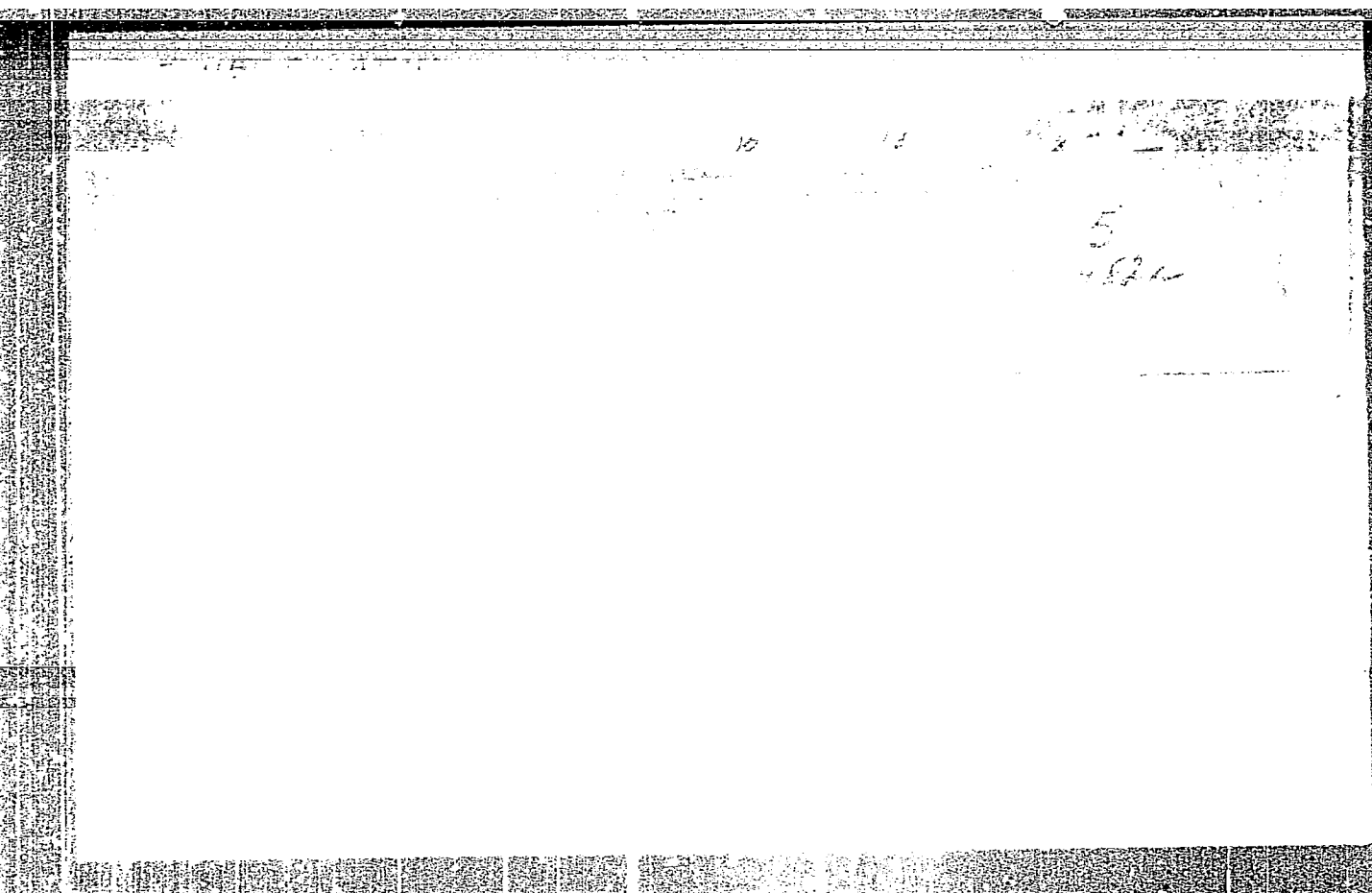
steel underneath the deposit is almost immaterial. The presence of a bright deposit underneath the matt has no effect. Annealing the deposit at 550 °C for two hours reduces the cavitation resistance. Protection against cavitation is achieved initially with a layer of 60 μ. Greater thicknesses are required in accordance with the life expected. There are 6 figures, 1 table and 6 Russian references.

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TIMERBULATOV, M.O., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Data on steels used for hydroturbine blades tested for corrosion  
resistance in running water, [Trudy] TSNIITMASH no.77:124-146 '55.  
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Resistance of electrodepositions of chromium to cavitation damage.  
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(Chromium plating)

# 1. M. E. R. B. U. A. T. O. V. , M. G.

18 (7)

PHASE I BOOK INFORMATION

SV/296

Samal'ty maushno-isledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya  
Korrozii i sabbhitia metallor v mashinostroyeni (Corrosion and Protection  
of Metals in the Machine-Building Industry) Moscow, Nauka, 1959. 344 p.  
(Series: Itel [Boruk] kn. 92) 3,500 copies printed.

Md.: A. V. Rybchenkov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Professor Ed. of Publishing  
House: A. I. Rivotin, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: S. I. Medall; Managing Ed. for  
Literature on Heavy Machine Building (Mashgiz): S. Ya. Dolovin, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for designers, technologists,  
and industrial and research workers concerned with corrosion and corrosion  
protection of metals.

CONTENTS: This collection of articles deals with problems of corrosion and metal  
protection under investigation at TsITIMASH during the past two years. The  
articles discuss stress corrosion, intergranular corrosion, scale and protective  
coatings of austenitic steels in gaseous media, protective coatings, fretting  
corrosion, and resistance of metals to cavitation. No personalities are  
mentioned. References follow each article.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Rybenkov, V.M., E.I. Terenin (Candidate of Physical and Mathematical  
Sciences), M.A. Mikhlin, and A.V. Rybchenkov (Engineer). Method of  
Determining the Tendency of Steel Toward Intergranular Corrosion by Utilizing  
High-Frequency Resonance Instruments 89

## PART II. GAS CORROSION AND ITS EFFECT ON THE HEAT-RESISTANCE PROPERTIES OF ALUMINUM STEELS

Rybenkov, A.V., and Ye. I. Rudaya. Zinc Phosphate Electroplated Coating and  
Its Protective Properties 232  
The authors obtained zinc phosphate deposits from acid and alkali electro-  
lytes. They describe the properties and characteristics of these deposits.

Rybenkov, A.V., I. A. Pilyatov (Engineer), and D.M. Vedenev (Technician). 238  
Chrom-plating Large Plates The authors describe the experimental section of  
chrom-plating of 6000 x 1500 x 50 mm. plate by means of conventional industrial  
generators.

Rybenkov, A.V., and V.P. Orlovskiy (Engineer). Electroplating for Protection 244  
of Equipment in Tropical Climate (Survey of Non-Soviet Research)

Lashov, A.K. (Engineer). Protective Scale-resistant Ceramic Coating 261  
(Survey of Literature)

PART IV. INVESTIGATIONS OF FRETTING CORROSION AND CAVITATION 273  
Rybenkov, A.V., and O.N. Mikhlin (Candidate of Technical Sciences).  
Fretting Corrosion of Metals and Methods of Prevention  
The authors discuss information on fretting corrosion obtained  
from non-Soviet sources, mostly English.

Tranquillator, M.G. (Candidate of Technical Sciences), and M.P. Kochanikov 332  
(Candidate of Technical Sciences). Corrosion and Cavitation Resistance of  
Some Copper-base Alloys  
The authors discuss an investigation of a copper-base alloy developed  
by TsITIMASH and give the chemical composition.

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Translation W-31586, 15 Dec 55

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